

General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.—A special meeting of this Committee, will be held at the Broadway House, on Friday Evening, the 15th of July, 1842, at 8 o'clock. By order, ALEXANDER N. BRADFORD, Chairman.

Persons desirous of having their names placed on the list of subscribers to the *Whig*, will please leave their names at the office, No. 30 Ann Street. It is served in any part of the City or Brooklyn at an early hour. Price NINE Cents per week, to be paid to the Carrier.

The Albany Argus asks where the Whigs suffer by double Districts in this State. We answer that if the Onondaga and Oswego District had been divided, the Whigs would have one Member from it, and the Tompkins and Tioga District could not be so divided as not to elect one Whig. Chemung, under the double District system, virtually elects two Loco-Foco Members; the North towns of Oneida two more. We think one Member each is as much as these sections should be enabled to choose.

Madison and Onondaga were put together, we believe, in order to prevent Madison from choosing a Whig; it has always succeeded until the last time. If the Columbia double District were fairly divided, the East half would have elected a Whig in 1838 and '40.

The Argus says we object to the Loco-Foco project of Apportionment in Pennsylvania, because it gives some Districts only 30,000 population, while we propose one in this State (Sagaria and Orleans) with only 50,000. Well, in Pennsylvania, with lighter Counties than ours, the Loco-Foco made several Districts out of 24 with over 90,000 inhabitants, others under 50,000; disparity 43,000; our extremes in 34 Districts, with less covering of Counties, were 30,000 and 50,000; disparity 20,000: Which is the fairer? But the Argus should state that, correcting the population of Monroe, (which we copied from the current newspaper statement instead of the official document, and made 14,000 too low,) the Orleans District may be made 10,000 larger by taking a few towns from Monroe, yet leave the Monroe District of full size. Then where is the chance for civil?

We are indebted to Harnden's Express for Boston papers in advance of the Mail.

For Prof. Bush's Last Lecture. Free Trade, Henry Clay in Georgia, Caleb Cushing, College Commencements, &c., and an Association Article, see First Page.

For an article on the Africa and Buffalo Railroad. The Exploring Expedition, Crops, Wealth in Paris, and other items, see Last Page.

The One-Hour Rule. The practical working of this Rule is commending itself to the favor of the People. Congress has never had any regulation which operated so admirably. For instance, five or six days were allotted to a general debate on the pending Tariff bill. Now, under the old rules, or want of rules, some two or three leather-lunged, brazen-browed demagogues would have consumed this whole allotment between them in utterly irrelevant demagoguery on matters in general, designed for 'Buncombe' in particular. Instead of this, under the One-Hour Rule, there were *fifty-nine* Speeches delivered, thirty-two in favor of and twenty-seven against the bill, and each generally pertinent to the matter. On the last full day, no less than *sixteen* of these Speeches were delivered, which, but for the Rule, would have consumed a fortnight. And these Speeches are much better, as well as easier read, than the old ones. A man who gets up knowing he has but one hour to speak will be apt to talk at once to the question, if he knows any thing about it; but, give him a loose rein, and a modern politician, orator, proceeds to 'free his mind' of whatever else may be upon it first, and, when the water is all rowed out, turns to the subject before the House. And this a modest Member, especially if a new one, had hardly a chance to be heard at on any absorbing question. The bell-ringers talked till they had exhausted the patience of the House and the Nation; at last they concluded it was time to have done, and so sat out the debate, one or two of them talking at midnight till the House would hear no more, and insisted on taking the question.

All this is happily obviated by the One-Hour Rule. Every man has a chance to speak; and some of the best speeches this Session have been made by men who never before addressed the Chair. Then, by fixing a period in advance at which the debate shall close, every Member who chooses can be sure on hand, and the question is decided by a full house, and in the small hours of morning by men so sleepy and liquor-steeped as not to know which way they are voting.—A noble regulation in every way is the One-Hour Rule with its adjunct; and, though those who resist and obstruct every thing yet curse Congress for doing nothing, oppose and traduce it, yet we are sure it is approved by the great mass of the People.

To Laborers in the City.

There are thousands of Laboring Men now in our City—many of them with wives and children—who are hanging on from week to week with nothing to do—hoping and perhaps seeking work, but obtaining little or none. Once for all, we beg and entreat them to go into the Country—Go now, at once, without hesitation or delay. It is no longer probable that business will revive and Labor be in demand this year; while every day adds its hundreds or thousands to the immigrants from Europe, who pour into our City. In this state of things, the Country on every side proffers ready employment and fair wages to all who will properly seek it. The backwardness of the former part of the season, the general rains and ferid suns of July have brought the Hay and Grain harvest close together, and greatly increased the demand for Farm Laborers all around us. Even in Orange and Dutchess Counties, we are assured of a healthy demand, while farther off the want is very general. A friend from Broome County assures us that Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Stone-cutters, and Workmen of almost any kind, may find ready employment in that region, or indeed almost any where in the interior; and we hear that in Central New-York, or even so near as Connecticut, Women and Girls willing to engage in Housework are much wanted, and command good wages, with greater consideration and better privileges than they generally obtain in Cities. Of course, they must have characters to go among Strangers; with friends to vouch for her correctness, a woman need not hesitate to accept of employment where she is not known. At this moment, thousands of Females are vainly seeking employment, or making the merest subsistence by Sewing, Book-Folding, &c., who might do infinitely better and be relieved of all apprehension of want, by going in the Country. The multitudes of immigrants constantly arriving here ought to go at once to the Country, as most of them do, but too many still linger about the Cities. We implore them not to do so—we implore their friends to see that they are on their way West as speedily as possible. Are our Irish and German Benevolent Societies acting? Ought there not to be one to aid and counsel English immigrants also—or rather all immigrants whatever? We bespeak for this subject the attention and the sympathies of the friends of the stranger and the destitute. These ought not to wait until Winter shuts in our suffering City. The time to do good is now.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Governor has signed the bill abolishing Imprisonment for Debt. An attempt was made in the House to call up the re-passed Apportionment bill again, but it failed.—Two other bills have been reported, but none acted upon. A resolution has passed in the House to adjourn on the 19th. The Committee to which the matter was referred have reported that corruption was used in procuring in 1840 the legalized suspension of specie payments, but that there is no evidence that the Executive or Legislature received the money.

The Brooklyn Star says that Mr. John S. Noble intends to start a new *Clay* paper in Brooklyn.

The Pottsville difficulties are completely settled.

The Richmond Enquirer says that Mr. Meningerode, a native of Hesse Darmstadt, has been appointed Professor of Ancient Languages in Williams & Mary's College, Virginia, in place of Dr. Brown, resigned.

Mr. Courtenay, recently Professor of Mathematics at West Point, has been appointed to the same Professorship in the University of Virginia.

Every Youth's Gazette, a neat double quarto of 16 pages, published once a fortnight, has just completed its last half year. It is edited with industry, judgment and taste by JAMES A. PRICE, Esq., who acquired much credit while conducting the 'Literary Gazette,' and published by J. Winchester, 30 Ann St. Four copies are offered for \$5, ten copies for \$10. Parents who would wish their children to a love of learning will derive essential aid from such a periodical, and to their favor we commend it.

We hear with pleasure that Mr. BARNS, the enterprising and successful manager of the AMERICAN MUSEUM, has just added to that immense collection some \$2,000 worth of curiosities and specimens in Natural History from 'Huntington's Museum,' Boston, just sold out under the hammer. The American is now by far the most extensive Museum in the Union, and the indefatigable and well-directed efforts of its conductor have rendered it the most popular place of amusement in our city.

Yale College.—A splendid building is about to be erected by this Institution at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. It is to contain the different libraries of the college. Both the exterior and interior will be finished in Gothic style, with numerous pinnacles, and made fire proof. It will be one story high, and consist of a main building and two wings and be built of free stone.

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What says our friend of the Rochester Democrat to this?

Henry Clay in Virginia. At a meeting of the Whigs of Elizabeth City—one of the staunchest old Republican State Right Counties in the State, now Whig to the core—called to consider and condemn the Tyranny of their representative, Dr. Mallory, the following eloquent resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That it were supererogatory in this meeting to vindicate HENRY CLAY from the censures of any man or set of men. His character stands above assault. His patriotism and talents are as much the subject of History as the Declaration of Independence. His name is known and honored wherever Freedom has raised her temples. In every land and clime, where blows one votary at Liberty's shrine, his praise is rung. No civilized land is stranger to his name.

"The manliest river, the mightiest river, rolls onward with his name forever!"

But as our Representative in Congress, in exhibiting him as 'twice rejected' by the American people, intimates that the pretermission of him by the Harrisburg Convention is equivalent to a rejection by the people, we do protest against the inference as unjust, and as historically inaccurate. We believe that at the time of the Harrisburg nomination, Mr. Clay was the unequivocal choice of the Whigs of the Union, and we take pleasure in expressing our deep conviction that his course in regard to that nomination is an example of devotion to country, as illustrious as his rare. There is, however, one parallel for this magnanimous self-sacrifice on the altar of patriotism, and it we recommend to every public man in the Union.—When Aristides, in the palm day of Greece, was entitled to the command of the Grecian Army, he voluntarily resigned that command to Miltiades, because Miltiades was the more skillful general, and therefore more likely to vanquish the enemies of Greece. So, when the Harrisburg Convention nominated the lamented patriot and hero of North Bend, because they thought him more available, Henry Clay, favorite though he was of his countrymen, with the disinterestedness of the noble Athenian, forgetting himself in his country, was the first to submit and did, without a murmur, submit.

The Railway Murder.—James Low, charged with the murder of Isaac Winans at Rahway, N. J. on the 1st was brought up for trial on Wednesday. With considerable difficulty a jury was empanelled. George P. Melleson, Attorney General, and Francis Chetwood, District Attorney, appear for the Prosecution, and David Graham, Jr. of this city, and Asa Whitehead of Newark for the Defence. The prisoner is an Englishman, a young married man, and formerly lived in this city with his father, who keeps the Robin Hood's House.

James H. Dickinson, the scoundrel who was confined in jail at Bristol, R. I., for breaking open and robbing the tomb of Mr. De Wolf, made an attempt to escape on the 11th. Some one had provided him with pistols, and when the keeper came to the door he presented them and made his escape. He ran into a swamp, whither he was pursued and recaptured.

Gov. Tucker, of Mississippi, has pardoned a man named Underwood sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months and to pay \$500 fine, for selling liquor to negroes. This is the fifth criminal the Governor has pardoned within a few weeks.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed in Boston at the manner in which it is proposed to finish the Bunker Hill Monument. The Directors have decided to place the topmost stone completely over the top, thus shutting out the fine view which may now be had from the summit. It would seem, certainly, that these complaints are well founded.

The citizens of Cincinnati are preparing to lay out a Cemetery near the city on the plan of Mt. Auburn and Greenwood. The design is most creditable to their taste.

The Amherst College Commencement will be held on the 28th of this month. C. FAMES, Esq., of New-York, a native of New-Braintree, Mass., will deliver the Annual Address before the literary societies. Rev. Mr. Kirk will speak to the Society of Inquiry. Addresses before the Alumni by President Humphrey and Professor Shepard of Bangor. The